from the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been techno-economically appraised and found acceptable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated costs thereof and length of the canal proposed to be modernised; and

(d) the sources through which the amount is likely to be mobilised ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The proposal for modernisation of Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal envisaging modernisation of main Canal in a length of 306 Km. at a estimated cost of Rs. 50 crores was received in the Central Water Commission in November, 1992. The State Government is required to submit modified proposal after working our crop water requirement scientifically and assessing the water use in terms of Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal Award. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 60 crores during the VIII Plan for modernisation schemes in Andhra Pradesh.

Cultivation of Kesri Dal

*133. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kesri Dal has poisonous effect on its consumers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that its cultivation has been banned in many countries; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have recently taken or propose to take to discourage its cultivation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULCULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) As per information given by the Director General of Health Services Kesri Dal contains B-N-Oxalyl-L—Aminealanine (BOAA) which is considered to be toxic chemical affecting central nervous system causing paralysis of lower limbs known as lathyrism.

(b) As per information provided to the Agriculture Ministry, France and Algeria have banned cultivation of Kesri Dal

(c) In March, 1992 Agriculture Minister had written to the Chief Ministers of Kesri growing States i.e. Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal to ban Kesri Dal. Under Rule 44-A of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, there is a ban on the sale of Kesri Dal or its admixture with other dals.

Urban Strategy Paper on Development of Cities

*134. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government ace preparing an "Urban strategy Paper" for the development of cities during the next five years;

(b) if so, what are the thrust areas identified;

(c) what is the mode of implementing the plan; and

(d) what strategy is being finalised to arrest the migration from rural to urban areas ?

THE MINISTER FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Urban Development Strategy for the five year period 1992—97 has been spelt out in the Eighth Plan document. The State Governments have been asked to prepare Urban Strategy papers so as to identify the towns and cities having growth potential. These will be used for formulating appropriate policies at the national level and to direct Central Government investments in urban development.

(b) The specific thrust areas spelt out in the 8th Five Year Plan are the following:—

(i) Macro strategy for urban development to the evolved recognising

rural—urban linkages and providing for the hierachy of rural—urban settlements;

(ii) particular emphasis to be placed on development of small and medium towns;

(ii) both, provision of physical infrastructure and that of economic infrastructure should form part of urban development;

(iv) better coordination of the various programmes like IDSMT, Housing and Urban Infrastructure Development Programme of HUDCO, NRY, etc.;

(v) increasing reliance on institutional finance;

(vi) NRY programme to be made more effective;

(vii) access of urban poor to basic services to be stepped up through Urban Basic Services for the Poor and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums;

(viii) stepping up resource mobilisation in metropolitan governments;

(ix) legal bottlenecks to be removed;

(x) a decentralised framework for urban government to be promoted.

(c) in pursuance of the objectives set out in the 8th Plan, the following action has been initiated:—

(i) Formulation of National Housing Policy.

(ii) Evolution of a policy framework for water supply and sanitation.

(iii) Enactment of Constitution (74th Amendment) Act to provide for a democratic decentralised framework for urban Government.

(iv) various legislative initiatives on housing side which include the Model Rent Control Legislation. Constitution Amendment to provide for establishment of State level Rent Tribunals. Apartment Ownership Legislation and Model Legislation for regulation of builders and developers.

(v) Enactment of an Act to ban manual scavenging and construction of dry latrines in the country.

(vi) Formulation of proposals for repeal/amendment of the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.

(vii) Implementation of the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes:—

(a) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT).

(b) Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY).

(c) Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP).

(d) Low Cost sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers.

(e) Footpath Dwellers Scheme.

(f) Bulding Centres.

(g) Accelerated Water Supply Scheme for Small Towns.

(h) Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities.

(viii) Stepping up institutional finance available for housing through expansion of activities of HUDCO and promoting more housing finance institutions.

(ix) Stepping up funds available for urban infrastructure from HUDCO.

(x) Setting up of Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council.

(d) The 8th Five Year Plan envisages a two pronged strategy to reduce migration from rural areas to cities partioularly in the large cities, viz.;

(i) Implementation of programmes for generation of more employment opportunities and creation of better facilities for living in rural areas like the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawhar Rozgar Yojana, Development of Women and Children in the rural areas, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Minimum Needs Programme, etc. (These schemes are implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development)

(ii) Greater emphasis on the development of small and medium towns with a view to increasing employment opportunities and providing urban infrastructure for absorbing surplus rural labour and to provide necessary linkages between the rural hinterland and urban areas.

Racket in fake Identity Cards of Colleges in Delhi

*135. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI N. E. BALARAM:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged racket in making fake identity cards for Delhi University students providing unrestricted entry to anti-social elements to some colleges in Delhi University's South Campus; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what remedial steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some news-papers carried a news-item on November 24, 1993 alleging that fake identity cards were providing unrestricted entry to anti-social elements to some colleges in Delhi University's South Campus. Immediately, the University reported the matter to the local police. The University has taken action for safe custody and strict accounting of blank identity cards It has also constituted a Preliminary Fact Finding Committee to look into all aspects of the matter.

The University has also taken further proctorial measures to stop entry of unwanted persons in the campus which include rigorous checks at the gates and other sensitive points of the campus; surprise checks during late evening and night hours and maintenance of alert security system in the adjoining colleges.

Welfare Plan for Destitute Children in Delhi

*136. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Welfare Plan for destitute children has been launched in the capital so as to provide protection and basic services to abandoned and destitute children of Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the details of the plan and the services to be provided thereunder;

(c) what steps have been taken in respect thereof; and

(d) the estimated number of such children?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (d)

Welfare Plan for Destitute Children in Delhi

A City Task Force has been constituted by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to look after the welfare of street children in Delhi by establishing effective linkages with the existing infrastructural facilities. The Central Scheme for the Welfare of Street Children is also being implemented in Delhi and under that scheme six voluntary organisations have been entrusted with the task of implementation of the aforesaid scheme. One more voluntary organisation is yet to be selected by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. Under this scheme, the children will be provided (i) Non-formal education, (ii) health care, (iii) vocational training, (iv) nutrition, (v) shelter and (vi) recreation.

2. A number of other non-governmental organisations have also taken up one or more of the aforesaid components with their own resources or with the support of the UNICEF.

3. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi is running 14 Homes